COTTON CIRCULAR THE publish below a circular put forth at New York, and Presidents of Banks in the Southern pers of Cotto and Presidents of Banks in the Southern pers of Cotto and Presidents of Banks in the Southern States, lowed it is said by Messas Humphreys and Bid dle of Liverpool, through their agent in New York, S V. S. Wilder, E-q. The circular appeared in a strange wanner, no name being attached to it, and its authentimanner, in manie or a generally discredited, but enqui city was at first very generally discredited, but enqui ries of Mr. Wilder seem to have satisfied the cottor holders in New York that it is genuine, and that he is prepared to make the advances which the circular pro nises. Its appearance at this time, and the form in which it is put forth have excited considerable specula-tion as to who is really at the bottom of the affair, and

as to the utility of the plan.

The New York Express of Saturday evening says, it is 'generally predicted' to be the work of the U.S though some assert that the Bank has nothing to do with it, either as promoters or sustainers of the speculation.— Opinion is divided also as to the advantages or disadvan tages which are likely to result from the measure. There can be little doubt but that temporary benefits will accrue to the holders of cotton, and if the advances were really to come from the other side of the Atlantic, the effect upon the monetary affairs of the country might be favorable, in furnishing an amount of bills of Exchange and preventing the exportation of specie. But if, as seems to be the general belief, the U.S. Bank has again stepd sside from its legitimate business and entered the ped aside from its regitting to be no question but that the field of speculation, there can be no question but that the evils of such a monopoly will be greater than any benefits which can result from a temporary firmness which may be given to the prices of cutton. That the U. S. may be given to the prices of cotton Bank is actually engaged in the speculation does not admit of doubt. The circular, itself, plainly intimates it

It says:
"The consignments are to go forward to Humphrey & Biddle, who, sustained by odequate means on both sides of the water, will be able to hold on, until prices rigo. And again: "the large stock of co ton rously rally." And again: "the large stock of co tor which Messre Humphreys & Biddle, in case the ship ments are made to them, would hold, would probably induce the great and powerful interest which sustains them, to enter the market in the United States early in the autumn." &c.

Although, as we have said above, the immediate ef fect of the measure may be to relieve the mercantile community, yet the ultimate consequence will be to throw the whole cotton business of the hands of the "Great Protector," the United States Bank If merchants are prepared to sacrifice themselves fore ver for present relief, be it so. Humphreys & Biddle will realize a fortune drawn from their legitimate profits. and the Bank of the United States will become the Dic tater of the South. The amount proposed to be advanced is at least eight

millions of dollars, and the intention to "enter the market of the United States early in the Autumn by advancing on the first quarter of the new crop," is without limit - Balt. Post. Concerning the measure the N.Y. American of Sa

turday Evening says:
"The annexed Circular was in such general circular the annexed Circular was in such general circular the such general circular tion yesterday in Wall street, that although marked pri vale-we feel entirely at liberty to place it in our columns The immediate effect of its issue was to relax the contracted brows of cotton holders, and to create an impression that relief would ensue to the money market. As it bears no signature we took ket. As it bears no signature, we took pains to satisfy ourselves that Mr. S. V. S. Wilder is authorized and prepared to make the advances which it promises. Of the policy, in a large view, or of the fitness, of this measure, on the part of the United States Bank—which, it seems not to be doubtful, is again to play the part of "the Great Protector"-it is not now our purpose to The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Saturday, 2 P. M.

"The Cotton Circular has produced no other effect on that article than to stay a further decline. Shippers who were buying a little before have withdrawn. Money stocks are a shade better. Our merchants are very much divided in opinion about the propriety and utility of the circular. The holders of cutton in general like it."

The New York Express of Saturday evening says:

"There are various opinions as to the advantages and disadvantages of a measure of this sort, and there is, much to be said for and against. We are not the advocates of Bank monopoly, as our course in relation to The New York correspondent of the National Intelli-

gencer says:
"Such a bold step as this, so characteristic of Mr. Biddle, if it be his, naturally excites the money orcles. It is the great topic of talk to-day. The money market feels sensibly relieved. The cotton holders are as happy as kings. The stocks are so tickled that they hardly here to stand, but they have all jumped up, and 'the Monster' (which never jumps) has taken a strike of The fact is, the monsters of John Bull and Brother Jonathan are about to have a little fight, and the stocks have no doubt that Brother Jonathan's monster will carry the day "
CIRCULAR.
NEW YORK, June 6, 1839

You have doubtless, received the very unfavorable ad-The advices, it is apprehended, do not disclose even to the full extent the dangerous situation in which

Our great staple is placed.

The diminished demand for yarns and cotton goods on the Continent; the short harvest of the last year; the shipment of bullion from Great Britain and consequent rise in the rate of interest by the Bank of England, ne-itably tend to a greater and more accelerated decline in pieces, if some steps are not promptly adopted to prevent the remaining stock of cotton now in the country from being effered for immediate sale in the European market.

If the consumption of raw cotton in England had only diminished some 10 or 15 per cent, still in consequence of the now clearly ascertained deficiency in the last year's crop, (which has fallen as low as the lower conditions of the control mate.) past prices would not only have the sale to the mate.) past prices would not only have the not obnex shippers, but profit-ble, and hence they are not obnex shippers, but profit-ble, and hence the charge of unwarrance of the charge of

shippers, but profit-ble, and hence ious to the charge of unwarrs, sole speculation, which so often deprives the spir-ul rash commercial adventure of all just claims to anipathy.

The extraordinary falling off in the consumption of the raw material, is, perhaps, not a little sided by a determination on the part of the English spinner, to have the residue of the crop at his own price, under a belief that as the great and tenacious holder of the last year is set of the market, there exists no serious difficulty in out of the market, there exists no serious difficulty in bis way, by working short hours for a few weeks, to ac complish this desirable end. It becomes necessary, therefore, to supply the absence of that great protector, by some co-operation among individual interests. Now it is quite obvious that but one of two modes

would be likely to counteract the result that must otherwise inevitably flow from the causes just indicated

The first would be to organise, through the aid of the Bank of the U. S., and the banks in the principal emporiums of the different States, a combination sufficiently powerful to advance a sum on every bag of cotton on this side of the water, which would ensure its being kept in this country for three months. The other scheme would be to concentrate in one house

in Liverpool, the whole, or the greater part of the cotton now to go forward, by an arrangement for unfailing, adequate and collateral aids, sufficiently powerful to enable the house in question to hold over, until a greater part of the present stock of cotton in England is worked off at an advanced price; a result which the successful

execution of this plan would inevitably secure.

The first scheme, however, is liable (notwithstanding its direct and immediate power to produce the desired result.) to the conclusive objection of arresting all our foreign exchange operations, which might hazard the ability of our banks even in the Atlantic States, to continue specie payments, whilst the last project would be entirely free from this objection as it would at once augment the current of exchanges and enable us to weather the crisis, which the first plan would be but too apt to produce. These views are the result of a conference which yesterday was held with one of the most influential and intelligent merchants of Philadelphia, in conjunction with commercial gentlemen of equally high standing from other portions of the Union.

It is therefore announced to you, on the best authori the is therefore announced to you, on the best author, that an arrangement has been made, by which an advance of three lourths (on what may be estimated as the present market value of cotton, say 14 cents) will be made on every bale in this country, at all our principal shipping ports, to all holders, if they desire to avail them-selves of this advantage. The consequents are to go forward to Humphreys and Biddle, who, sustained by adequate means on both sides of the water, will be able to hold on, until prices rigorously rally.

If the usual casualties of the season render a short

or, anything under an average crop probable, this plan must result in great profit to shippers, and benefit to our country. If on the other hand the autumn should disclose the promises of an abundant harvest, the large stock of cotton which Messrs. Humphreys and Biddle. in case the shipments are made to them, would hold, would probably induce the great and powerful interest which sustains them, to enter the market in the United States early in the autumn, by advancing on the first quarter of the new crop, in order to retain it on this side of the water for a reasonable period, so as to make the final result of the short crop of 1835 entirely safe to all

American shippers and holders. A copy of this Circular is enclosed to the principal Cotton Factors and Shippers, and Presidents of the Banks in the Southern cities, to whom, with all proper deference, it is suggested, in case the advance on the shipment to Messrs. Humphreys and Biddle should not cover the full convenience of the shippers, that the in stitutions over which they preside do afford on good per sonal security the residue of the accommodation which

may be required.

Your hearty co operation in this plan is solicited by saving the interests of our great staple, which must end in establishing, not a speculative value, but its fair price according to the just relations which supply and con sumption should bear to each other. An agent empow ered more fully to disclose these views, will be in city in a few days, on his way South, and will be pre pared to carry them fully into effect.

P. S .- From the most authentic sources of information tion, you may take the following as the probable and entire stock of cotton in the United States, of the crop of 1838, on the 15th day of June next, ensuing, either bangally present in depot, or to come forward from the mierce markets:

Nen Orleans, 25.000 Mobile, 12 500 Florida South Atlantic States, 50 000 New York. At enumerated points, 275 000

Of this amount the manufacturing establishments of the U States will require at least 75,000 bales before the new crop comes forward, leaving about 200,000 bags for foreign export. It ought to be remarked, that the bales this year are about 15 per cent. short weight from the now general use of smaller compressing boxes, with a view of rendering the cotton packages more portable N B — For obvious reasons it is not desired that this wife of the country of private Circular should appear in the public prints - make otherwise what use you please of it.

Kentucky Revelations. The Lexington Reporter (Clay paper) of the 1st inst.

says:

'The first intelligence is by no means agreeable. We do not diagnize the deep solicitude we have felt in regard to this struggle diagnize the deep solicitude we have felt in regard to this struggle that Virginia taken her stand with New York, it would have settled the next Presidential election. If she has given up Mr. Rives tled the next Presidential election. If she has given up Mr. Rives for the sake of the 'Northern man with Southern feelings,' its effect will be to re-invigorate the party, and inpute it with additional many property."

LOGAN COUNTY.—A Why is selected in this county to the great state of the 'Northern many with Southern feelings,' its effect will be to re-invigorate the party, and inpute it with additional will be to re-invigorate the party, and inpute it with additional will be to re-invigorate the party, and inpute it with additional will be to re-invigorate the party, and inpute it with additional will be to re-invigorate the party, and inpute it with additional will be to re-invigorate the party, and inpute it with additional will be to re-invigorate the party, and inpute it with additional will be to re-invigorate the party, and inpute it with additional will be to re-invigorate the party, and inpute it with additional will be to re-invigorate the party.

It was a sad mistake on the part of the Whigs and their associates, the Conservatives, when they omitted to re elect Mr. Rives, at the late session of the Legislature. Then they had a majority, and they may not, in the next ten years, be able to boast of as much strength in the General Assembly. It is true, Mr. Rives, if elected, would have been chosen in opposition to the will of a majority of the people, and instructions to support the Administration would have been sent to him at Washington-but on the right of instruction the gentleman could easily have accommodated his views to his new In other terms, he could have swallowed the creed of Federalism on that poin', and would have re-lished it as a dessert to the opinions he has adopted with regard to the expediency of establishing a national bank,

We concur, entirely, in the argument of the Ken tucky Reporter, that the Democratic victory in Virginia shows that she has cast off Mr Rives, and that it is calculated to invigorate the friends of the Administration, and inspire them with increased confidence. It will probably have another happy effect, in allaying the angry feelings that have recently been manifested by the friends of Clay and Harrison. The former, after the elections take place in a few more States, will, in all probability, cheerfully consent that Harrison shall be beaten once more. Then the two aspirants may be presented to the great Whig party in 1844—should a party exist at that period willing to be known as "Whigs of 31"—on terms of perfect equality. Both would be generally known, and could claim the honor and glory of having suffered double martyrdom-of having lought, bled and died in vain in the hallowed cause of modern This, however, is an arrangement which can only be carried into effect by the friends of the two aspirants. We conless it is no business of ours; and we we had not pitied the condition of old Tippecanoe, and felt disposed to extricate him from "a most painful state of suspense."- Louisville Advertiser.

MR. CLAY'S RENUNCIATION .- We said, long ago, that he renunciation of all expectations from the Abolitionists, as political partisans, implied in Mr. CLAY's speech of the last session, was affected, and a mere stroke of policy, designed to open the way to the success of his coalition with Mr. Rives in Virginia. It was not doubted that the Abolition Whigs in the North would see it in that light, and would not hesitate to support him as cordially as if he had not made this demonstration against The Whigs of the Connecticut Legislature have

already furnished proof of this.

The same Majority that voted down the report and resolutions of the Democratic committee condemning the various schemes submitted in the petitions of the Abolitionists to the General Assembly, only a few days after wards passed the following resolutions in favor of HESRY CLAY; and by way of white-washing themselves for elect ing to the supreme judicial authority one of the surviving members of the Hartford Convention, it will be observed they cite, as one of the grounds of their preference for whis public services in Congress during the war of 1812"!!

war of 1812"

"Meeting of the Whig Members of the Legislature.—
At a meeting of the members of the General Assembly
of the State of Connecticut, opposed to the present Administration of the General Government, held at the City Hall, in the City of Hartford, on Tucsday evening, the 21st day of May, Hon. Roger Huntington, Chairman, and A Catlin, Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions reported by a committee appointed for that purpose, after consideration, were unanimously Whereas, after years of anxiety and depression, dur-

ing which all the great interests of our country were shrouded in gloom, light has at length dawned upon us. and the eyes of men are now waiting the ascent of a sun, which, under God, shall restore to us our former day of prosperity and heartResolved, That the confidence we have ever felt in

integrity, patriotism and talents of Henry Clay, is confirmed and strengthened by the daily history of his public life, as well as by the constant and increasing attachment of his fellow-citizens throughout the U. S. Resolved, That we remember with gratitude his effec-

tive and uniform support of the great interests of Amethe war of 1812-in Europe at the treaty of peace, and since, in the Senate of the U. S, where he calmed the elements of discord and disunion, and quieted the most dangerous commotion that has ever agitated our country. With a heart single to the common interests of this great people, no local attachment, no object of personal ambi tion, has ever seduced him from his allegiance. Pure patriotic and enlightened, he stands the first statesman forever in the affectionate remembrance of his country

Resolved, That of all the candidates proposed for the Presidency of the U.S. we prefer Henry Clay. But as we regard principle more than men, and our country more than our party, we will cheerfully unite in the support of the candidate who shall be nominated by our political friends in national convention—Globc.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS -We are indebted to a friend in Washington, thoroughly conversant with the subject of which he speaks, for the subjoined interesting letter relative to the Virginia elections. It contains explanations of a very satisfactory nature, which cannot fail to attract attention at a time when such persevering efforts are made to mislead the public mind as to results in Virginia. The writer, it will be seen, corroborates the statements clready laid before our readers.

[Pennsylvanian, of June 11. (Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian) WASHISGTON, June 8, 1839.

The result of the late contest in Virginia, for members of Congress, and for the Legislature, is a source of as much satisfaction to the friends of the Administration, as the result is mortifying to the Whigs, who are ever given to vain boasting and promises of victories never realized. In addition to which, they put forth from their daily press at Richmond, all kinds of balderdash and misrepresentation, mixed with a deal of nonsense and strained wit, purporting to be from correspondents, but from the identity of manner and matter, and the press from which those sallies appeared, from one and the same person, evidently intended as ridicule, and using disrespectful language in reference to some of the most valuable citizens of the Commonwealth. On the same principle, and with about the like result, the Whigs, by misrepresentation, claim sixteen majori in the next Legislature. I will explain how this deception has been consummated. In many of the counties the delegation, from local causes, have been changed. When the Whigs could not count upon the delegate elect as a Whig, they set him down, reshum sat., as a Conservative; and by adding Whig and Conservative together, as it suits their purpose, they make out a majority on the Bhig side of the question .-They claim on the foregoing system of arithmetic the following counties, viz .- Bath, Brooke, Grayson, Lee, Logan, Pocahontas, Russell, Smyth and Tazewell, which gave at the late Presidential Election, for the Administration, 2,441 votes: - and for the opposition Whig tick et, 579: - majority 1862 votes. And yet, the election that has just terminated in Virginia, gave on notional politics, much the same result. Will it be believed by any candid reader, that counties containing such a vast preponderance of Republican voters, will ever consent to send members to the Legislature to misrepresent their interests, at this trying and important crisis? Certainly

The contest in Virginia has been obstinately contested by the Whig party. Not having the strength of truth and subcrness to sustain them, they, consequently, had to practise some little deception, to prop their unsettled, tottering faith in the "Ancient Dominion." One more such contest and Whiggery will be put to rest in Virginia for all time to come Last year, the Whigs, and their allies united, had 24 majority on joint ballot—this year, that majority has been cut down, annihilated and the Administration has four votes of a majority to annethe Administration has four votes of a majority to spare. The evidence and result of the election, as reported from Richmond, as well as my own close observation, go far to strengthen the opinion, that the Administration will he triumphantly sustained on the meeting of the next Legislature, by a clear majority of four rotes on joint ballot.

Truly yours, &c.

The Art of taking things in good Spirit; or,

Well, Lewis Steenrod, a thorough going supporter of the Administration, has been elected to Congress from this District. And many a tongue will now be busy in ac-counting for so unlooked for and unhoped for an event. Some will say his opponent was not the right manhe did not do his duty in electioneering-was not well enough known-others that all the Whig party did not vote, or that they did not manage right, or that the newspapers were too bitter in their denunciations, or that they were not excited enough, or that they were too confident or not sufficiently so, or that the moon is made of cheese, or come to some other equally sage con clusion. We, however, differ from all of them in our estimate of the cause of this defeat,—we believe the principal reason to have been that Steenrod had the most votes, and the Whig party are, as they have been for some years, about eight hundred less in number than

their epponents in this Detroit. We are implicated this wise conclusion by the force of circumstances, and the solemn fact that we are beaten by about that num

They have raised one story on us, about this matter that is not true. We have heard it was currently repored that we we went to bed on Saturday, as soon as we heard the news. This is not a fact. We did feel a lit-tle sick for the balance of the day, had a very bad head ache, and a pressure of the chest, and during the night an incubus or nightmare troubled us exceedingly, but we attributed it to the fact of having eaten a slice of excellent beef for during. We have no idea that it was excellent beef for dinner. We have no idea that it was caused by the disastrous news of the election, and neihours, derived a great consolation therefrom, and our equanimity has not since been disturbed except by the barber, who charged us two hits for a shave in consequence of an unusual elongation of phiz, and thought he did not get paid for his labor. We have finally comto the conclusion, that as the election is over, and, Othel lo's political occupation gone, we will turn our attention

LOGAN COUNTY .- A Whig is elected in this county to our great surprize. We had supposed, from the great majority given to Col Beirne, the Democratic candidate for Congress, that the return of an Administration member to the House of Delegates was certain. Col B is vote was 369, and Mr. W is only 15 for Congress. How is this ?- Lewisburg Enquirer.

We place in a conspicuous part of our paper, to the exclusion of other fifatter, the letter of Benjamin Wat kins Leigh, Esq., (preceded by the pertinent remarks of the Richmond Enquirer.) declining an invitation to the public dinner given to Mr. Rives at Amherst Courthouse n the 20th of May ultimo.

However we may differ from Mr. Leigh as it regards his opinions of the present Administration, we cannot but admire his sterling independence and impeachable integrity. He maintains his sentiments with the dignity of a statesman, and with a clearness and precision not to be misapprehended. With all Mr. Leigh's intellectual greatness, and laudable characteristics he has plunged deeply into error in forming those conclusions, which has embittered him against those who have been called by the popular voice to direct the affairs of the country Like other men, Mr. Leigh may have his failings, and be subject to the same partialities and prejudices. The high ground he takes in relation to the canvass just ter minated, was the correct and proper one. The issue-the next Presidential Election, could be the only fair one. Support or hostility to the present Administra tion, most assuredly, was the paramount issue; and had it have been made throughout the State, previous to the late contest, the triumph of the Democratic party would have been signally complete. We urged this is sue again and again at the very onset of the canvass.— Our language was this—"elect no one who is not decided in his attachment to Democratic Republican principles; and those only who will support for re election may say the suggestion would have been withheld, if to the Presidency the present patriotic and meritorious incombent." We told the people that it should be horne in mind, that in the event of the next Presidential Election being undecided by the people, or undetermined by the Electoral colleges it will devolve upon the next Congress, prior to the 4th of March, 1841, to make tha

"How important then is it to seriously reflect upor this matter previous to giving your suffrages at the ap proaching Congressional Election. Those who duly es timate their principles, and who are true friends of the present Administration, will most assuredly do so with eference to that event We take the paramount issue in the approaching

canvass. The support and re-election of the present Administration, with its inflexible and decided Denocratic Republican principles, in preference to its over throw and the elevation of one of modern Whig principles, which we believe to be strictly Federal, latitudi nous, and incompatible with the freedom and happiness of the people, and the permanent welfare, interests and prosperity of the country. This is the first, and the chief issue; it embraces all others, which are subsisting and secondary only. We wished, then, that the Conservatives would take

one side or the other; for, it was not material which they would join or attach themselves to, because if the issue would be fairly made between the friends and op ponents of the Administration and we had no apprehen sions whatsoever for the result, success, and a decisive victory, only awaited the Democratic Republican cause Of this party, the Conservatives, we cautioned the peaple. We said to them-"Above all things, we caution you against the Syren delusions of Conservatism. Be on the alert, if this wily serpent wreathes its illusive folds before you. Be not cajoled by its insidious profes sions of disinterested patriotism, or its clamorous pro-testations of honesty He that is not with us, is against us There is no middle course to pursue in the pending An inert friend, or a neutral is more to be dreaded than a professed or an open foe. plishes the same end, by indirection and treachery, which the latter, by bolder, if not nobler and more open efforts attempts to effect. Is he a friend of the present Administration, or is he not? Is he in favor of vernment administered on Democratic or on Federal principles? Is he for Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Clay for the next Presidential term?"

These questions are few and simple and should be the prominent ones propounded to your candidates. These continues cover the whole ground, and should receive brief and explicit responers

It of the canvass vet remains doubtful, so far as the united strength of the Whigs and Conservatives is concerned. Over the Whigs proper, the Democratic party will have a majority, and we repeat again, had the roper issue been generally regarded throughout the State, a decisive victory would have been achieved by the Democratic Republicans. The delegation to Congress elected, gives a majority

to the Democratic party over the combined Whig and Conservative strength. Thus far the victory is import-

Farmers' Bank of Virginia, June 8th, 1839.

THE President and Directors, being charged with the duty of setting the terms on which the addition authorized to be made to the Capital of this Bank may be raised, adopted a resolution to offer the New Stock at par, or One Hundred Dollars per share, with interest thereon, from the 3d June, inst.; payable, one-tourth upon subscribing therefor; the residue in equal instalments of two, burrand six manths from the said 3d June, but subscribers are allowed the pividene of paying at the date of subscribers are allowed the pividene of paying at the date of subscribers are allowed the pividene of paying at the date of subscribers whereby, the interest will be stopped. Interest is charged from the 2d June, because the Commonwealth's subscription to the New Stock of Five Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, which has been paid in took effect from that day; and so from and after that day, the profits of the Institution will cause to the common breaft of the next and old stockholders. Books of subscription for Stock are now open at the Banking House in this city, and at the Sanking Houses of the events Offices of tisecount and beposite; and at Charlottesville under the superintendance of Professor George Tucker, V. W. South-II, Numred Brandson, John R. Jones, John Coles, Thomas Staples, and Alexander Garrett, or any three of them; at Farnwille, under the superintendance of N. E. Vennhall, H. E. Warkins, A. P. Miller, James B. Wood, Clement C. Read, H. Thweatt, and B. J. Worsham, or any three of them; and at Wythe Court-house, under the superintendance of W. H. Spiller, Thomas J. Boyd, James R. Miller, John P. Matthews, Behj, R. Floyd, Francis Smith of Abingdon and S. McGarnock, or any three of them. Subscribers will not be entitled to certificates of stock until the whole amount be paid.

The Stockholders, at their late general meeting, adopted a resolu-Farmers' Bank of Virginia, June 8th, 1839.

id. The Stockholders, at their late general meeting, adopted a resolu-The Stockholders, at their late general meeting, adopted a resolution declaring the profits of the institution to the 3d June, due provision being first made for had debts, to be the property of the then stockholders: the board is now engaged in ascertaining the nett profits, the amount whereof, so soon as the account is made up, will be made public; and be afterwards paid to the holders of old stock, in conformity with said resolution.

J. G. BLAIR, Cashier,

June 14

June 14

Chickuhominy Land for Sale.

Will. he sold publicly, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of July next, if fair, and if not, the next fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, the Tract of Land called FAIR. FIELD, lying on Chickahominy River, in the county of Hanover, it is distant from lichmond about eight miles, contains 320 occsson-half of which, if not more, is cleared; about 100 acres of the woodland is first rate grass land, and succeptible of irrigation at all seasons; the balance is leavily timbered with pine, hickery, oak and dogwood—and the greater part of which is prime Tobac co land. Two thirds of the cleared land is no a state of improvement, producing from five to six barrels of corn per acre. A Meadow of 25 acres is set in grass. It is considered by all persons acquaint d with the land, adminally adapted to the culture of the Vine and Muller, y—The improvements consist of houses of every description, except a dwelling house, which was burnt last full by accident. A comfortable dwelling may be made at small expense, by adding some of the houses in the yard together. The situation is remarkably healthy, and is in the contre of a genteel and improving neighborhood.

Any further description is deemed utaliess, as it is presumed no person will be likely to bid for the ind without having first viewed it. Terms—One-Gourth of the purchase money to be paid on the lat Jan'y next, when possession will be divered; the other three-fourths in three annual payments, secured by personal security, and a deed of trust on the land—the purchaser can have the privilege of needing a small grain crop this fall. Myself or overseer will always be on the premises, and will show the land to all persons wishing to view it previous to the day of sale.

P. S. Immediately after the above sale, will be sold the Mills called and known as MACON'S MILLS, adjoining to the above

P. S. Immediately after the above sale, will be sold the Mills called and known as MACON'S MILLS, adjoining to the above tract, with 28 acres of land attached thereto. The Grist and Manufacturing Mill runs two peir of corn and one do of burr stones, is in perfect order, having been lately new geared. The saw mill is the best I have ever seen, and capable of cutting a quantity of timber. The Grist is worth from 25 to 30 bbts of corn per month; and no brand stands higher in the Richmond Murkets for Family Flour than that of this Mill.

CARD .- The Vestry of St. James', having just CARD.—The Vestry of St. James', having just received, for the benefit of the Church, from the managers of "The Sewing Circle of St. James'," the sum of \$850 00, being the nett proceeds of their recent Fair-hereby tender their sincere thanks to the Society and its friends, and also to the Public in general, for the substantial sympathy they have manifested in their he-[11-11]

Travelling Piano Forte TUNER of Ability.

PERSONS requiring the services of an able Pisna Force Toner and PERSONS requiring the services of an able Pisno Forte Toner and L. pairer, would do well to send in their names to the subscriber, who is acquainted with a gentleman in the profession, that can be highly recommended. Few Pianos are tuned as they ought to be, and hundreds are ruined by those who know nothing of the profession. It is no small matter to put a Piano in proper order—and I would advise those having good instruments, to be very cantious who they get to do it.—Applications made for the Tuner alluded to above, will be attended to as early as practicable.

At this time, I have on hand IT PIANOS, varying in price from 250 to 2600. I have just received another of those superb 5000 Instruments. No reasonable preson can ask a Piano upon more liberal terms than I offer them. Let me select you an Instrument, and if it is not good, I will take it back or exchange it—Remember, at the same time, to give me a little latitude as to price.

Book and Piano Seller, Petrsburg, Va.



VIRGINIA ELECTIONS. SCHEDULE of members of Congress, and members of H
of Delegates, arranged according to the Congressional Districts.

Districts.

Delegates, whose names are in Italies, were not in the last

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS. 1. JULL HOLLEMAN. Holleman, (V. B) Mallory, (Whig.) 62 lele of Wight 517 Norfolk Borough 510 474 Norfolk county 282 Princess Anne 164 Elizabeth City 1 777 1 921 1,777 144 House of Delegates. Wm. D. Hodges Nampemond

A. Smith lele of Wight J. T. Allyn Samuel Watts Norfolk Borough Norfolk county - Etheridge William Roberts Princess Anne Princess Anne
Elizabeth City
Mr. Crafford represents Elizabeth City and Warwick together
H. Francis E. Rivks.
Rives (V. B.)
Pegram (Whig Pegram (Whig) Prince George 138 Petersburg 113 Surry Sussex 265 359 326 Southampton 43 maj.

Greensville 1.219 567 352 House of Delegates. H. G. Heath. Prince George John F. May Petersburg James S Clarke Surry John J. Prince Sussex Robert Ridley Southampton A. C Butts Greensville III. JOHN W. JONES. Taylor (Whig) Jones (V. B) 194 Powhatan

Chesterfield Amelia Goochland Taylor no candidate House of Delegates. J. Michaux. Powhatan J. H. Cox. Chesterfield H. Wood. Amelia John Guerrant Goochland IV. GEO. C. DROMGOOLE. Gholson (W Dromgoole (V. E.) Brunswick 180 Mecklenburg Lunenburg 238 320 Dinwiddie 1236 928

308 House of Delegates. - Whitworth Dinwiddie John Orgain Lunenburg Wm O Goode Mecklenburg Wm. R Busherville Creed Haskins Brunswick - Meredith V. JOHN T. HILL. Hill (Whig Wilson (Sub T) Buckingham 356 Charlotte 67 maj. Cumperland 812 705

708 The Prince Edward vote has not been reported. House of Delegates.
Thos. H. Flood Buckingham George W. Kyle Charlotte Wystt Cardwell

Cumberland
VI. Walter Coles
Coles (V. B.)
Witcher (Wnig.)
Coles (V. B.)
Vicevivania

558

264
VI. Walter Coles
Coles (V. B.)
Vicevivania 117 maj Campbell 1144 1043 1043 101 House of Delegates. R H. Toler Campbell

T Fox Paul Taylor Halifax W H Clark W P Tunstall Pittsylvania J. Keen VII. WM. L GOOGIN. Stuart (V. B) 315 Goggin (Whig.) Bedford Henry 234 403 Franklin 421 237 Patrick 1.497 1,347 1,347

150 House of Delegates.
Thomas P. Mitchell Bedford Wm Burnell. Franklin John Wade Wm. J. Hamlett Henry VIII. HERRY A. WISE. Shultice (V. B.) 65 Mathews Warwick

31 74 39 James City Northampton 215 40 Gloucester 858 151 151 707

. No Caudidate. House of Delegates. Geo T. Yerby T. H. Bayly Northampton T T. Cropper Gloucester Thomas Smith James City, York and Williamsburg, Jno. M. Gregory + Warwick Carter Crafford

Mr. Taylor represents Mathows & Middlesex together. IX. R. M. T. HONTER. Hunter. Caroline 475 399 Essex King William Middlesex 298 136 233 54 240 102 293 King & Queen 1 203 1,109 1,109

94 House of Delegates.
Robert B. Corbin Caroline Geo. T. F. Lorime. Wm. S. Fontains Essex King William David P. Wright King & Queen Middlesex John R Taylor Mr. Taylor represents Mathews and Middlesex together X. JOHN TALIAFFRED Taliaferro (Whig) Grayson (V. B.) Prince William 252 267

Sinfford 265 163 163 King George Westmoreland Richmond 233 61 159 98 232 Lancaster 153 208 Northumberland 1334 1262 1262 72

Prince William Daniel Ratcliffe Stafford Alexander Firzhugh Edward T. Tayloe King George Wm. G walker Westmoreland Lancaster & Richmond W. H Tauloe - Hudnall Northumberland

1,251 205 House of Delegates Henrico Wendham Robertson City of Richmond William L White Hanover N. Kent and Charles City, Clayton G Coleman XII JAS. GARLAND Gordon (Sab-T.) Garland (Con 349 Albemarle 308 305 110 396 Nelson 190 maj. 22 194 Fluvarina 654 1437 654 783 House of Delegates. F W Gilmer Albemarle V. W. Southall J. Lipscomb Louisa Dr. Massie Nelson E. A Cabell Amherst B. G. Payne Fluvanna XIII. LINN BANKS. Slaughter (W.) Banks (V. B.) Spottsylvania 84 Madison Orange & Green 75 maj. Roppehannock 298 262 364 Culpeper 1463 1074 389 House of Delegates.

O. M. Crutchfield Spottsylvania Madison Orange & Green R. A. Banks Joseph Hiden Rappahannock Wm Walden Edmund Brondus Cuipeper XIV. C. F. MERCER. Mercer (Whig) Mason (V. B) Fairfax 237 437 350 Fauquier 307 650 Loudoun 1,354 931 931 423 House of Delegates. Powell Fairfax Lewis Beard Londoun S J. Ramey H T. Harrison J K. Marshall Fauquier Ro. E. Scott XV. WILLIAM LECAR Barton (Whig.) Lucas (V. B) 322 582 Berkeley 374 Frederick 350 495 I-fferson Hampshire Morgan 151 2074 2070 House of Delegates. Jacob Myers Berkeley Edmund T. Hunter Frederick Robert L Baker B' C Worthington Anthony Kennedy Hampshire - Allen - Gibson Henry Myers Clarke & Warren XVI. GREEF B SAMUELE. Samuels. 255 572 60 Rockingham 475 371 Pendleton 99 130 333 163 917 94 13 Bath Hardy Page Warren

XI Josh M. Potts

158

12) 52

1 251

Henrico City of Richmond

New Kent

Charles City

Selden (V. B) Botts (Whig)

343

1e4 127

1,459

Tyler

Preston

Marshall

1886 1201 625 Samuels' maj. House of Delegates. H. Hiner Pendleton Wm. Leymour Hardy Page Rockingham E. H Smith - Shipman - Luckridge Bath 8 Bare Shenandoal R M. Conn N. Burwell " Warren • Mr. Burwell represents Clark and Valle.

XVII. Robert Craic. ets Clark and Warren together. Moore (Whig) Craig (V. B) 277 624 Anguela Ruckbridge 246 289 maj. Botetourt 83 " Alleghany 186 " Roanoke Montgomery

1030

Floyd 308 1751 742 House of Delegates. Franklin McCue Augusta Gerard B. Stuart Alfred Leyburn Rockbridge Charles P Dorman Joseph Hanna Botetourt - Carpenter
Henry Snider
- Wade
John Howell Alleghany Roanoke Monigomery Floyd XVIII. G. W. HOPEINS.

George (V. B.) 161 Hopkins (Con) Russell Scott 309 320 Lee 312 Washington 450 269 244 Smyth Wythe 150 maj. 308 652 Grayson 396 138 Tazewell 2,086 2,555 2.066 471

Dr Ewing Samuel E. Goodson Washington Smyth - Griever Dr. Stanger Wythe Tazewell Col. Carroll XIX. ANDREW BEIRNE. Wethered 266 Kanawha Fayette Greenbrier 218 151 420 97 45 250 23t Giles 330 146 Mercer 15 259 Logan

House of Delegates.

Russell

Scott

Henry D. Smith

- Quillan

Chas. King

601 369 468 116 68 Nicholas 1,721 2 745 1.024 maj. House of Delegates. V. B. Reynolds Kanswha Geo. Alderson A. Lawson Fayette and Nicholas Logan A. A. Chapman S. Thornburg Erskine Cabell Greenbrier

XX. JOSEPH JOHNSON Johnson (V. B.) Camden (W.) Shinn (V. B. 722 593 340 Harrison 436 87 Randolph 85 maj. 371 Pocahontas 207 25 244 136 497 Mason & Jackson Braxton & Lewis 72 maj. 684 1456 1893 684 2577

Giles and Mercer

1456 1121 House of Delegates. Harrison Randolph

Pocahontas

Mason & Jackson

Braxton & Lewis

Wood

Lee E. J. Armstrong Henry Storm

— Talman

John J Jackson N. Smith Jacob Jackson

2 197 1,630 567 House of Delegates John Clayton Monongalia Jas Erans las M Stephenson William McConnell Onio Preston Wm Carrell Marshall John Scott John McMillan Newly Educted Members of the Senate James Lyons (W.) in place of Gen. Harvie (W.) te. signed. Archibald Atkinson (Rep) in place of Mr. Holleman (Rep) resigned, and elected to Congresss. Wm. Carson (R) in place of Dr. Robertson (R) de John W. Nash (R)

XXI LAWIS BLEESOD

347

332

149

Steenrod (V. B) Haymond (Whig

Charles Hunton (R John J. Willey (R.) in place of Mr. Billingsly (R declined. Dr. C. Cocke (W.) in place of Col. Carr (Rep.) de. clined. Thornton (W.) in place of Mr. S. H. Parker (R.) elected Register of the Land Office.

(R) elected Register of the Land Office.

William Campbell (W)

John Howe Peyton (W) or demi-Whig, as our Correspondent from Rockingham, good-humoredly and facetiously calls him, in place of Dr. David W. Pauc. son (W.) declined.
SUPPLEMENTAL NOTES. Such is the List of the members Elect for Congress and the two Houses of our State Legislature. We have not yet collected elements enough to calculate with ab

solute precision, the political position of the House Delegates. There are a few members, about which the parties are squabbling; and when we obtain the infermation which we have sought, we will make out the po-litical complexion of the Legislature, and state the propects of the Senatorial Election. For the present, we will only repeat the estimate which we made in our las-Senate. Anti Rives Republicans Whigs Conservatives 3 H of Delegates.

Anti-Rives Republicans Rives' Whigs Anti Rives Whigs 10 Rives' Conservatives Doubtful On joint vote, Anti Rives Republicans 79-Conser vatives 6-Rives Whigs 68-Anti-Rives Whigs 10-Doubtful 3. The die is probably in the hands of the few Conser vatives, and of the impracticable Whigs. Neither pe haps will vote for Mr. Rives, unless he comes out-ac-

if he does come out, like an unterrified freeman the "unterrified Commonwealth," he cannot please a coalesce both. What he may gain on the one hand, may lose on the other. But of those two propositions we are now certain: 1st That we have gained glorion victories in the State. We have made a nett gain twelve, throwing aside the three doubtful-and if the should go against us, of nine at least—equal to a case, of 18 on the joint vote. As the Woodstock Sentine truly says, "We will have a majority in Congress or Whigs and Conservatives - a majority in the Senate Virginia - and a majority over the Whigs in the Hou of Delegates. Huzza for good old Democratic Virgini 2d. Whatever be the result for Senator on the j vote, we have gained a more important advantage. have ascertained that the State itself is sound to the We predicted, before the election, that if we should the majority now, we should carry the State in 1840 have assigned the reasons for that opinion, in the Wh losing their treble and quadruple voting, no man give more than one vote for the General Ticket-in the is being directly presented between Mr. Van Buren s one Whig candidate-in the advantage which the Wh now possess in several small counties being supersed by the heavy vote of the large Democratic counter Harrison giving 1800. Monoagalia 1600, and Shen doah and Rockingham alone offsetting the majorities almost every Whig county in the State, &c , &c. B the result of the late election shows us our streng notwithstanding all the difficulties, we had to encoun The majority of the popular vote was even then decided edly for us. Is it necessary for us to expose the mirable attempt of the Boston Atlas, and its cute, comm Correspondent in this city, to show from the votes counties, that there has been a great falling off of Republican vote since 1836? A few facts alone will sufficient to expose the abortive effort. It iskes is votes of the counties of Wythe, Grayson, Washin ton. Smith and Russell, as the exponents of the p tical sentiment of Little Tennessre, when he knows Mr. Hopkins passed as a general friend of the Administr tion, and when the Abingdon Statesman treats their vo as simply an anti-Sub-Treasury, and not as an anti-A ministration vote. Why! instead of the Whigs hav there a majority of 834, we are informed by one of best-informed citizens, that her vote would be 10 to 1, Mr. V. Buren against Mr Clay. The same disingent spirit pervades the whole statement. It gives the st of Harrison county, &c., for Johnson, and throwsar. the heavy vote for Shinn, the other Democratic carate. It takes the votes of Fluvanna and Louisa. se tests of the Republican strength, when no such issue? generally made up between Gordon and Garland-former being too fresh from the ranks of the Opposit to carry the whole Republican vote, and in Louisa 6 land making a strong Administration speech. enough of this. The best test is in those Congression Districts, where there was opposition, and the issue reatly made up between the Whig and Republican didates. This was only seen in 16 Districts out of Compare the votes of some of these Districts with votes in 1836. In Dromgoole's District, there is a fing off of 50 votes. In the neighboring district of hilleman, we have gained nett 558. In Rives's district we have lost 40. In our own district, we have gained odd. But we have no time for such an analysis as the In some few districts, where the weapons have been in

subjoin a table of the majorities of the late Congressi election, as furnishing some approximation to the tru Congressional Majorities. Republican. Hili (*ay) Holleman Goggin Tabalerro Rives Dromgoole 308 101 Botts Coles Mercer Lucas 625Samuels Craig Beirne 742 Johnson 437, and taking \ 1,121 in Shinn's vote, 567

5,377 DISTRICTS where there was no Party opposition Jones (returns received from only one county) Samuels (D.) 1,826-Strele (D.) 1,201 Conservatives. James Garland

measured, we may have lost - i. others, we have decid iy gained. In the Westernand North-western Distri

augmentation is perhaps the most remarkable -

G. W. Hopkins 471
Sub Treasury, State Rights, Anti-Clay.
Hunter 94
The result is, that in 16 Districts, the majority excess

4,300. In some of these Districts, the test is not be accurate. Thus, if Mercer falls short of the Wing to Hill considerably exceeds it Goggin has receive heavier majority than he would have attained under of circumstances-Coles, a much smaller one. In the five Districts, there was no direct party issue. District is decidedly Democratic. Wise had no opportion; but intelligent observers doubt, whether he may not have been beaten. Garland's and Hopkins are tests. In the former, Amberst and Albemarle may debateable counties; but in Nelson, Fluvanna and Lo isa, the Van Buren ticket will far outrun Mr. Chi's Hopkins's D, the V. Buren T. will beat 8 or 10 to Hunter was re-elected by the assisting votes of the administration party - And in Samuels' District, our major ty will be from 2 to 3,000. It is the strongest Democit District in the whole Commonwealth, embracing the great counties of Rockingham and Shenandosh, who constitute the 10th Legion of the Republic!

In a word, we are as sure of Virginia in 1840, as we are of enjoying the blessed beam of the Sun during the next week. We shall carry her by from S to 10 mm. Some calculators say more. No man, in fact, of elightest pretension to candor but admits the fact. publican or Whig, makes little odds. The Whig promay bluster and brag-but we have conversed w man y honest Whigs, and we have never heard a ds senting opinion. The last election confirms it The cause of Mr. Van Buren is bright and brightening. Every day will strengthen it-if for no other reason, the that it brings us nearer and nearer to the true issue Clay or Van Buren? a Federalist or a Republican? friend to the Republican Democratic States Right Scho of Virginia, or a latitudinous Constructionist, a Bannan, a Tariff man, &c., &c. Heads up, then T skies are bright—The truth must prevail. The gre principles of Virginia will still triumph in Virginia and will prove the canons of political faith elsewhere.

The Half-roay House-And the Monangalia Election Yesterday's Globe presents two strices, which are entitled to the consideration of our Readers. 1. The develope ments about the Madisonian are no more than could have been expected. It shows us how readily Tallmadge, of Rives Conservatism, with such temperaments as these two gentlemen possess, is merged in Whiggery. Descensus! When Judge White began to go off, he departed with professions of Jacksonism on his loss parted with professions. When who are guided by their National Bank convert. Men who are guided by their passions, instead of their principles, undergo the most